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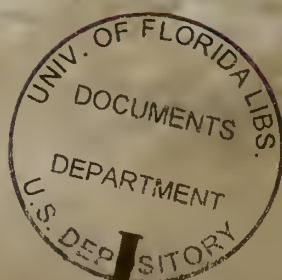
the

february 1973



HALLMARK

united states army security agency



*The 156th Aviation Company keeps their spirits and
their planes flying high.*

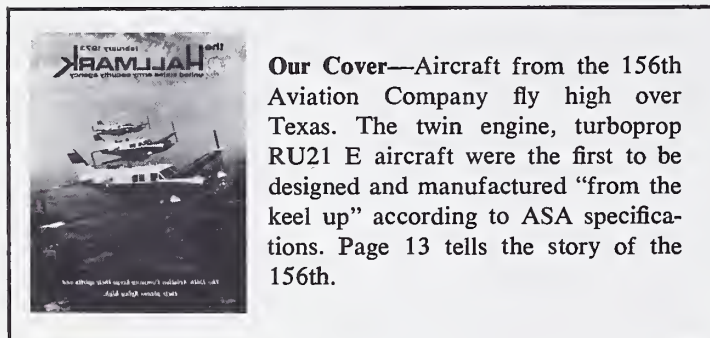
The Nation's First Source Of Added Strength

Volume 6 No. 2 February 1973

*Published monthly in support of U.S.
Army information objectives*

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Our Cover—Aircraft from the 156th Aviation Company fly high over Texas. The twin engine, turboprop RU21 E aircraft were the first to be designed and manufactured “from the keel up” according to ASA specifications. Page 13 tells the story of the 156th.

Everyone can encourage building “the Nation’s first source of added strength,” says Kenneth Rush, former Deputy Secretary of Defense. According to Mr. Rush:

“The National Guard and the Reserve are now, as a matter of policy, the Nation’s first source of added strength in time of crisis. No longer will this Nation seek this first increment of added strength through Selective Service.

“We have consciously elected to rely on a trained and ready Guard and Reserve rather than the untrained manpower that necessarily was the product of Selective Service.

“Secretary Laird placed the need for strong Guard and Reserve forces in proper perspective when he made the following statement in the Fiscal Year 1973 Defense Report: ‘Just as we cannot—with smaller U.S. forces—have adequate Free World security without a strengthened and revitalized security assistance program to help our allies build up their own capabilities, neither can we have adequate U.S. forces that are 1.4 million below 1968 active duty peaks unless we put comparable emphasis on strengthening, training, and equipping a fully manned National Guard and Reserve under the Total Force concept . . .’

“Your help is urgently needed to increase public understanding of the increased responsibility for the Guard and Reserve Forces under the Total Force concept. There are those who warn that as we move toward an all-volunteer active military force and eliminate the requirement to draft young people for active military duty that some of the incentive for enlisting in the Guard or Reserve will be removed. We must not let the American people, particularly our young men and women, get the impression that a relatively small active duty military force is all we need to maintain a strong national security posture.

“We, of course, have the additional need to convince employers that they, too, have a role in ensuring that young people feel they have their employers’ support when they enlist. I cannot over-emphasize this point because an employer’s attitude toward taking time from his job to participate in Guard or Reserve meetings and training is often the determining factor of whether a person decides to join the Guard or Reserve.”

Winner of 2 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association as one of the best Government Publications produced in 1970 and 1971.

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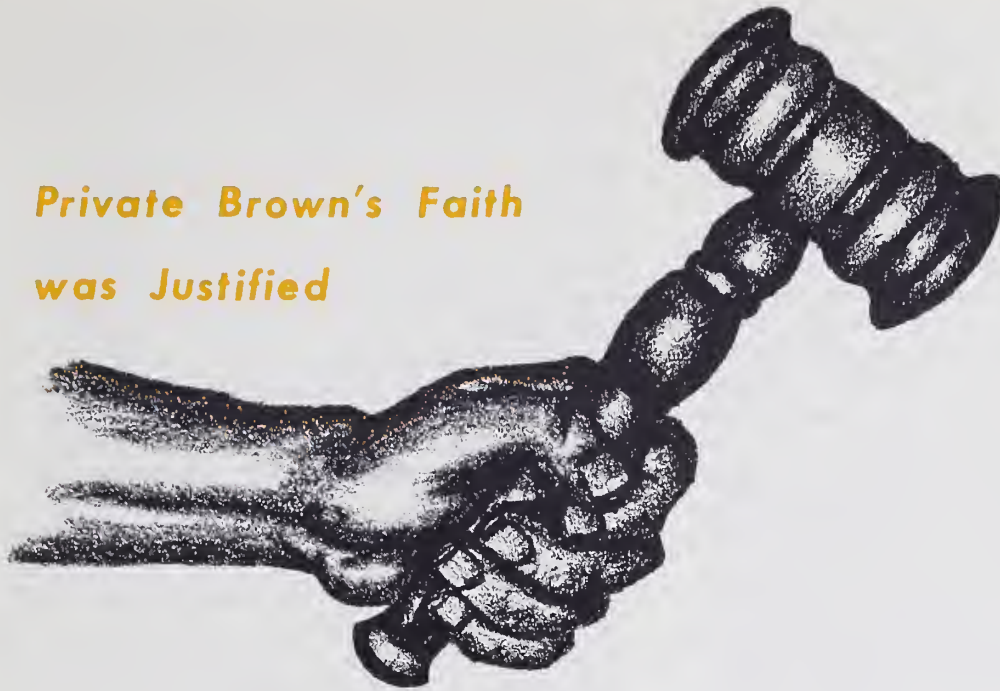
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**Private Brown's Faith
was Justified**



You and Military Justice

by Anthony J. McNulty

There have been thousands of words, some wasted and some enshrined, written on the subject of military justice, but it is the judgment of this author that, like the proverbial picture that is worth a thousand words, the fairest and most objective appraisal of the system comes from those who have directly participated in it. It becomes highly significant then that three of the most prominent civilian criminal attorneys now practicing in the United States and Europe, F. Lee Bailey of Boston, Henry Rothblatt of New York and Melvin Belli of San Francisco, have spoken out publicly in unabashed praise of the military justice system. Each of these gentlemen has taken his place at the defense counsel table beside a military accused and each has compared the military system most favorably with other systems of criminal jurisprudence in the many jurisdictions in which he has practiced. Although I can make no claim to the prodigious experience and expertise of these legal luminaries in the field of criminal law, I can, as a former member of the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps who has returned to civilian practice, make just as emphatic a claim in support of the military justice system as they.

As I sit in my comfortable apartment in suburban New Jersey watching Bob Hope's perennial salute to our servicemen overseas, I am nostalgically transported back to those severe days in the Mekong Delta with the Old Reliables of the Ninth Infantry Division. It was here, only two months before Hope brought us his brief glimpse of that phosphorescent world of Ann Margaret and the Goldiggers, that I too stood beside a poor black Private from Brooklyn who had placed his defense entirely in my hands. After a long hard trial, he heard the President of his General Court-Martial consign him to be confined to the Army Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the term of his natural life. Private Brown had been accused and convicted of the premeditated murder of three of his own buddies one night at Fire

Support Base Smoke when, after experimenting with two joints of hashish, he suddenly and for no apparent reason turned his M-16 on bunkers and crawling figures which he never remembered seeing after he picked up the weapon. I mention this case because, when the trial was over Private Brown thanked me for all I had done for him and told *me* not to be upset because he had faith in God that everything would turn out all right. It was one of my most moving experiences and it is imaginable how I felt when three years later, after the case had gone through three appeals and countless psychiatric examinations of Brown, I received word at Fort Dix where I was serving as a military judge that the conviction had been reversed by the U.S. Court of Military Appeals on the grounds of lack of mental responsibility on the part of Brown at the time of the offense. Brown's faith in God had been realized but it was realized by and within the military justice system. My misery for him in 1968 was transformed into an incalculable satisfaction in 1971, and I went to court that day prouder than ever to don the robe of my judicial office.

This is just one of the numerous examples of how an accused's defense at his court-martial will be reviewed by higher appellate authority and will not be discredited unless the record of the trial clearly establishes that it is unmeritorious. The first review is conducted in the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate where a post-trial review of the case is prepared in written form for a record review by the court-martial convening authority who is given absolute authority in the military to affirm or reverse the conviction, dismiss the charges, approve or disapprove of the sentence, order it executed or suspend it and even defer it pending the outcome of further appellate review. No such immediate process of appellate review exists in the civilian sphere, and it is usually accomplished in the military within two to three months of the trial.

As we all will recall, the convening authority in LT Cal-

ley's case initially acted to reduce his life imprisonment sentence to 20 years confinement. After review at this level, the case then goes on to the U.S. Court of Military Review which is the Army's intermediate appellate court in Washington, D.C., and it exercises substantially the same powers as the convening authority. In serious cases and cases where important issues of military law are raised, the case can then proceed to the highest military tribunal, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, which consists of three civilian judges appointed by the President and whose decision is final unless the Supreme Court of the United States agrees to hear the case on some vital constitutional issue. Such was the case in *O'Callahan v. Parker* where the Supreme Court held that only service related crimes could be tried in military courts.

In certain specified cases, such as LT Calley's, the President, as Commander in Chief, may also act as a reviewing authority of the legal sufficiency of the findings and the sentence. Although it is true that there are higher appellate courts in civilian practice through which a criminal case can go, it is undisputed, when the two systems are compared, that there is more automatic and, in general, swifter recourse to appellate authorities within the military justice system than in civilian life.

Other outstanding advantages which justice, military style, has over its counterpart in civilian law is the absolute guarantee in all court-martial cases excepting the summary court-martial (where it may be made available upon request), of qualified legal counsel provided free of charge to an accused to represent him at the trial and, even more importantly, to be with him upon request right from the beginning of the Government's custodial interrogation of him. It has been my experience, both as a trial and defense counsel, that most criminal cases in the military are won or lost at this initial inquisitory stage. Qualified legal counsel in the person of a commissioned officer is available to the accused literally within minutes of his request for such assistance.

The privilege against self-incrimination has been codified in the Uniform Code of Military Justice under Article 31 for decades and has been extended to include protection against the making of any statements by an accused which might tend to degrade as well as incriminate him. This particular article has been scrupulously upheld in the military and is one of the most ironclad safeguards of individual rights offered to a soldier within the military justice system. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of all criminal jurisdictions within the United States.

There is also a system of pretrial investigation and full disclosure in military law under Article 32 of the Code which is not known to civilian practice. It is just such a procedure of pre-trial investigation before charges are ever referred to trial, sometimes compared to the secretive grand jury investigation in civilian felony cases, which insures an accused soldier that he will not be subjected to the ordeal and ignominy of having to undergo the rigors of a criminal trial unless there is probative evidence of his wrongdoing in the Government's possession and he has been given an opportunity, with the full benefit of representation by counsel, to confront it and disprove it.

Finally, there is the trial itself where, unlike so many

civilian trials before civilian juries that have been known to go "haywire," the case is presented before a court of military personnel who can and do appreciate the problems of a soldier while passing on the question of his guilt or innocence and arriving at an appropriate sentence. These military personnel tend more towards a strict adherence to the instructions of the military judge on the law they are to apply in the case than do civilian juries. Since the new Military Justice Act has been implemented within the service, the provision for trial before a military judge alone upon request of the accused (generally unknown to criminal trials in civilian life) has produced revealing statistics on the number of cases where such requests are made, and the evidence is that the judge sitting alone deals so equitably with the accused and disposes of the issues in the case in such an objective manner that the majority of accused soldiers are now opting for this kind of trial because they find it decidedly to their benefit.

Examples such as these are persuasive proof of the fairness and effectiveness of a system which some critics have cavalierly compared to "real" justice as they would martial music to other types of music. In my opinion this analogy is not only unfair but factually inaccurate. I would not deny that there are definitely some "bugs" in the system which can and will eventually be worked out, but they hardly justify some of the general indictments of the whole system which have been leveled. As for me, I look forward to the day when I will meet Private Brown and shake his hand as he once so poignantly shook mine.

(The author, who was for four years a Captain in the Judge Advocate Generals Corps, is now engaged in private practice as a partner in the New York law firm of McNulty and McNulty.)





Show your skills—Here's a chance to see your name in print and win a little money, too.

The Armed Forces Writers League is sponsoring an essay contest. Entries must be original and previously unpublished. The subject of each submission must be one of current national interest. A signed entry form and stamped self addressed envelope must accompany each manuscript. Forms can be obtained by writing the AFWL National Secretary, PO Box 5127, Alexandria, VA.

Entries must not be over 1000 words and will be judged anonymously by professional writers. A \$25 first prize will be given to the best original essay. Ten and five dollar prizes will also be awarded.

This contest is sponsored bi-annually. Deadlines are June 30 and December 31.

It's that time of year again—If your tax return seems to get more difficult every year, a small purchase may ease your headache.

The 1973 edition of **Your Federal Income Tax** contains the latest and most comprehensive information. This Internal Revenue publication uses laymen's, not lawyer's, terminology. A sample Form 1040 is filled in to use as a guideline.

The booklet can be purchased for 75 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or from the Internal Revenue Office.



I'll take a rain check, please—If you rush to the exchange to take advantage of a great sale only to find all the items are gone, don't fret, for the Army and Air Force Exchange Service now has a new policy in effect.

Simply ask for a rain check on the item, and you will be given a coupon which guarantees that you'll receive the named item at the special price. A deadline will probably be indicated on the coupon, and it will be up to you to purchase your item in time—just like the commercial stores.

Early Releases for Employment—The regulation (AR 635-200) which dictates the policy on early separations to accept employment has been changed.

It is no longer necessary to be continuously and actively employed during all 12 months of the calendar year, but it must be regular, full time employment which would not be available to the member if he remained in the service until his normal ETS date. The job he accepts must be income-producing for at least six months.

Applications for early release must contain a notarized

statement from the tentative employer which furnishes evidence of a bona fide employment offer. This statement must include the date the individual must report for work and furnish sufficient reasons why the employment will not be available to the service-member on or after his normal ETS.

When applicable, the sworn statement from the military member must include the nature and type of self employment.

The enlisted personnel division, DSCPER, reminds all individuals who are thinking of taking advantage of the early release program, to apply no earlier than four months and no later than one month prior to the separation date.

The January issue of the HALLMARK introduced the proposed Nondisability Retirement System in as simple a manner as possible, but the system is still a complex one, and leaves questions in many reader's minds.

To assist members of the Armed Forces, the Department of Defense has opened a direct dial Action Line to answer questions from servicemen in the continental US.

Dial Autovan 22-44777 during the normal working hours of 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (EST) for assistance from DoD experts any Monday through Friday. A taped answering service will record incoming calls during non-duty hours. Most replies will be given by phone, but mail will also be used to speed answers to the field.

Callers are urged to check with their personnel offices before dialing Action Line.



Indian Givers—Looks like you'll have to return that new color TV you just received for Christmas.

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service is cooperating with Zenith in recalling potentially hazardous 19 inch color television sets.

Certain models, according to Zenith, have faulty wiring which could cause a fire. Anyone who has one of the following models should contact his nearest exchange for guidance: Model D-4030W5-W6 (AAFES stock number 497-235-101); Model T-2838W5-6 (AAFES stock number unknown); and Model SD-1950R6 (AAFES stock number 497-235-090).



Compliments of the Army—You'll be able to eat a little more in 1973—for the Army's increasing your ration rates.

Enlisted members who do not dine in the mess hall will receive \$1.65 a day for 1973. This is 19 cents more per day than the amount received in 1972.

Because food costs showed a rise during the Department of Defense survey period, higher ration rates resulted.



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Virginia



After receiving his bars, WO Charles C. Caulk exchanges viewpoints with COL Leonard J. Fischer, Arlington Hall Station, commander.

Arlington Hall Station—Warrant Officer 1 Charles C. Caulk recently received his bars and was awarded the MOS of Cryptographic Technician.

For the last two years the former Sergeant First Class has served as NCOIC of the Communications Center, HQ USASA. Since 1963, WO Caulk's service in ASA Communication Centers has included tours of duty in Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

After attending the Warrant Officer Orientation Course at Ft. Sill, OK, WO Caulk will join the 414th Signal Company at Ft. George G. Meade, MD.

Vint Hill Farms Station—The NCOs at the "Farm" recently established the James T. Davis Chapter of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, (NCOA). The NCOA is open to all members of the military services with NCO status (E-4—E-9), and has a membership of about 110,000.

The local chapter at VHFS, named

after the first American to die in Vietnam, doesn't have many members as yet, but, there are approximately 150 members of the NCOA on the post.

The Association has many different benefits, such as the National discount program of consumer goods, and accidental death policy. There are also quite a few sponsored services available such as Champus aid, a Motor Club, and a Banking and Financial Service. The local chapters, numbering about 350, also help implement local commanders' programs, such as blood drives and safety programs.

Turkey

TUSLOG Det 4—SFC Mark has put in a request for a compassionate reassignment to Ft. Huachuca, AZ or Ft. Hood, TX. The reason for the request is that he has arthritis to the extent that it is doubtful he would be able to survive another winter.

"Hold on, did you say another winter?" That's right!

SFC Mark has been on station about eight or maybe nine years, but nobody actually knows exactly how long he's been here.

You say look at his records; he has none.

Actually SFC Mark is really Mark, the Dog. The rank is honorary. Yet, there is an official DF requesting his reassignment. The chronic arthritis which plagues him is getting so bad that many of the men on post feel this winter, and the raw wet weather it brings, will possibly make it his last.

The men (on Trick 4) realize the Army will not pay for the shipment of Mark. They hope to get government transportation provided the men agree to pay for it.

Whether or not the DF goes through is contingent upon several factors: one, that Uncle Sam will ship Mark in the first place; two, that US health officials will allow Mark into the country; three, that there is someone at the base who will accept responsibility for Mark when he arrives.



Displaying the Chapter Charter of the first Non-Commissioned Officer Association at Vint Hill Farms Station are left to right: 1SG Bernard R. Rector, Trustee; SSG Jerry K. Thayer, Trustee and Treasurer; 1SG James M. Brock, Chairman; SMG William C. Dougall, Vice-Chairman; MSG Freeman Young, Secretary; SP5 Donald L. Fillebrown, Trustee; and SP6 John Reed, Association Development Force Advisor.

SP4 Brian O'Donovan Wants to be a Kellogg Cornflake

What do you think of a fellow who buys 82 boxes of corn flakes in one week? He's carrying Separate Rations a bit too far?

No! In the case of Specialist 4 Brian O'Donovan of the 408th ASA Detachment in the Canal Zone, it's just a hobby; not collecting corn flakes, but the toy soldiers inside the box.

Our Close-Up subject for this month has been collecting miniature soldiers of various types since he was five years old. At the 26 week Defense Language Institute in Monterey, California, to keep his mind off the grueling schedule, he collected and painted over 2,000 miniature Roman Legionnaires. African Zulu Warriors, Russian Cossacks, and his favorite, Egyptian soldiers.

After the collection is painted, a scene is constructed and the soldiers mounted. This is usually followed by much beer drinking, picture taking and general cutting up before the process is repeated again and again.

Upon his assignment to Panama, Brian was greatly disturbed by the scarcity of toy soldiers on the market. Belatedly, he discovered that Kellogg was offering a miniature soldier in each box of corn flakes purchased. Since there were 16 different types of soldiers (he naturally wanted one of each), a corn flakes buying spree of proportions never witnessed in the Canal Zone was initiated. Unfortunately, the offer expired before a complete set was obtained.

Undaunted by this turn of events, Brian wrote the Kellogg Company and offered to buy 1000 boxes of

corn flakes with the "little men" inside. A few weeks later a conciliatory letter was received from Kellogg stating that the promotion had ended several weeks prior. However, an office reference set was forwarded free of charge with compliments.

Kellogg added, "if all our customers purchased corn flakes like you do, we would have to build a couple more plants to maintain supply." O'Donovan says he has purchased the miniature soldiers at prices from 10¢ to \$5 each. So, the 19¢ for a soldier, plus the corn flakes, isn't as extravagant as



SP4 O'Donovan is totally enjoying his hobby. Here he uses a steady hand and a keen eye to paint another soldier.

it seems. He still needed some financial backing from his roommate, Specialist 4 Dewey Jackson. Dewey isn't interested in toy soldiers; he just likes to open boxes.



SP4 Brian O'Donovan, right, and his roommate, SP4 Dewey Jackson, open Kellogg boxes at the 408th ASA Det (Inf Bde), Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone, in pursuit of Brian's hobby—collecting miniature soldiers.

How to succeed and make money in the Army while really trying

A soldier who performs his job well sometimes gets a little more than a slap on the back—he may be entitled to a bonus.

Although big figures aren't extremely desirable in the world of fashion, a bigger paycheck is high on the wanted list.

Service members can sometimes enlarge their paychecks through proficiency pay in three ways. They may qualify for:

- Shortage Speciality Pro Pay OR
- Special Duty Assignment Pro Pay OR
- Superior Performance Pro Pay

Although each type of pro pay has a unique objective, different procedures are used to determine the MOS to be authorized a particular type of pro pay. It's important to remember that no one can receive more than one type of pro pay at any one time regardless of his "superior qualities."

Shortage Speciality pro pay is designed to assist in reaching an adequate number of "career requirements" within an MOS and maintaining that number. "Career Requirements" are the number of positions authorized in pay grades E-5 and above. An MOS can be short of actual as compared to authorized career requirements when including personnel E-4 and below, yet have an adequate number of E-5 and above.

Thus an MOS, which may be short in overall strength, might not be selected for award or retention of shortage speciality pro pay because it has an adequate number of careerists.

The previous years' reenlistment figures, a two year projection of career manning levels of E-5 and above, and initial costs of training are deciding factors in determining the award, retention, or withdrawal of shortage speciality pay to an individual. Personnel who qualify for and serve in special duty assignments can receive Special Duty Assignment Pro Pay. Individuals who volunteer for

positions such as Drill Sergeant and Career Counselor may qualify for this type of pro pay, depending upon current strength within the particular career field.

The last type of pro pay, Superior Performance Pro Pay, is awarded to the top 20 percent in a combat MOS and individuals in the top 10 percent in a support MOS. Qualifying test scores are 120 and 130 respectively.

Because few individuals in a combat MOS qualify for either Shortage Speciality Pro Pay or Special Duty Assignment Pro Pay, a larger percentage of these personnel have been authorized Superior Performance Pro Pay.

When the termination of Shortage Speciality Pro Pay is announced by Headquarters DA, a phased reduction plan is implemented. On the effective date announced by HQDA, payments are reduced by \$25 and a like deduction is made on each subsequent anniversary of that date until the once-authorized pro pay reaches zero.

There are no new individuals authorized shortage speciality pro pay in an MOS after that MOS has been selected for termination.

Individuals who would have become eligible for shortage speciality pay after the termination announcement, may be awarded Superior Performance Pro pay if they qualify under the criteria established in Chapter 6, AR 600-200. Those who are receiving a termination rate of Shortage Speciality Pro Pay of \$25, (\$30 per month is authorized for Superior Performance) may also be awarded Superior Performance Pro Pay if they too, qualify under the provisions noted above.

While the Variable Reenlistment Bonus is not an integral part of the pro pay program, it does indirectly affect the selection of MOS for award of pro pay.

The VRB is designed to increase first term reenlistment and thereby increase the number of careerists in an MOS. If the maximum VRB produces an adequate fill of career requirements in the MOS, the additional incentive of Shortage Speciality Pro Pay is not needed.

A Military Language Translation Guide

Major R. L. Sowers, a frequent contributor to The Hallmark, sent us this list of unofficial, often used, military phrases. Maybe this will help spouses understand the true meaning of military rambling.

To Expedite—Any assignment that can't be completed by one phone call.

Channels—The trail left by inter-office memos.

Coordinator—The guy who has a desk between two expeditors.

Status Quo—The mess we're in.

Under Consideration—Never heard of it.

Under Active Consideration—We're looking in the files for it.

Reliable Source—The guy you just met.

Informed Source—The guy who told the guy you just met.

Unimpeachable Source—The guy who started the rumor in the first place.



WELCOME!

CSM STIKELEATHER

ASA's new Command Sergeant Major is CSM Lee K. Stikeleather whose last assignment was with the 509th Radio Research Group in Vietnam.

An ex-artilleryman, CSM Stikeleather was first assigned to ASA as first sergeant of HQ Co. USASATC&S, Ft. Devens, MA, in 1957. He is from Arcadia, FL, and has been an Army man since 1951.

In a recent Hallmark interview the top enlisted man said that his new assignment will provide an opportunity to assist USASA enlisted personnel to help themselves.

In any conversation with CSM Stikeleather, it quickly becomes evident that he is a dedicated NCO and is interested in the welfare of his men. He feels "it is an honor to have been selected to be the senior enlisted represent-

ative of one of the finest of the major Army commands." And says CSM Stikeleather, "Duty with the Army Security Agency presents a challenge unequalled in other commands."

He says "I propose to meet these challenges head-on and expect the men and women in our ranks to meet their responsibilities and to devote themselves to professionalism, whether their tenure be two, three, twenty or thirty years."

Stikeleather's drive and motivation are reflected in a bit of philosophy he has adopted as his own from William Penn, "I expect to pass through life but once. If therefore, there be any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now, and not defer or neglect it, as I shall not pass this way again."

When asked about improving commander/troop relations he replied, "much has been reflected as to what the ills of our modern Army might be. Perhaps we, the soldiers, have deferred or neglected following the guidance given us by GEN George C. Marshall: "The soldier is a man; he expects to be treated as an adult, not as a schoolboy. He has his rights; they must be made known to him and therefore respected. He has ambition; it must be stirred. He has a belief in fair play; it must be honored. He has need of comradeship; it must be supplied. He has imagination; it must be stimulated. He has a sense of personal dignity; it must be satisfied and made the bedrock of character once he is assured that he is playing a useful and respected role. To give a man this is the acme of inspired leadership. He becomes loyal because loyalty has been given to him'."

Summing up his approach to the job of USASA Command Sergeant Major, Stikeleather said "This guidance, employed daily, will do much to cure our ills and make the Army Security Agency and the Army, an even better place to be."

CSM ROTH RETIRES

Command Sergeant Major Robert W. Roth, USASA CSM, will retire for medical reasons early this year.

CSM Roth began his military career as a medical technician in 1946. He became a morse intercept operator in 1950 and soon advanced to morse intercept supervisor. This job took him to many places, including a tour at Ft. Devens, MA, where he became an instructor.

A trip to the Canal Zone was next on his Military travels, where he served as operations sergeant, and then returned to the states to be first sergeant of Headquarters Company, USASA Support Group at Ft. Meade, MD.

CSM Roth joined other comrades in Vietnam during the intensive fighting in 1968, and later returned to Ft.

Meade as the USASA Support Group's Signal Intelligence Operations Chief.

It was during his assignment to Chitose, Japan, that Command Sergeant Roth was selected to return to CONUS and take over the duties of the Command Sergeant Major of the Army Security Agency.

CSM Roth was lucky enough to see and learn about the peoples of many lands during his Army career. Tours in Alaska, Germany, Korea, Japan and the Philippine Islands gave him the varied and extensive experience that the position of USASA CSM calls for.

They also brought him numerous awards and decorations, including the Bronze Star and Meritorious Service Medal. Upon his retirement from



the Agency, CSM Roth will be awarded the Legion of Merit.

The Agency wishes that CSM Roth will have a speedy and complete recovery.

U.S. Is Bringing

American prisoners of war (POWs) will be returned from Southeast Asia to the United States under a well-planned and organized framework of procedures called **HOMECOMING**.

Each branch of service and other Defense agencies will work together within the broad framework of the plan put forth by the Department of Defense.

When the time comes for actual release, the process will begin for the prisoners. Although no definite guidelines have been laid down, it is likely that each man will spend his first few days of freedom in Southeast Asia before final transport home. The time will vary with the individual cases.

The whole procedure will go roughly as follows:

Initial alert: When notice comes that the prisoners are going to be released, the Department of Defense will activate a command element. Each service, American unified commands and other supporting commands will in turn activate similar elements.

Repatriation point: It is not known exactly where America's POWs will be released. Most likely it will be in Southeast Asia. Once this is accomplished, designated reception teams will meet them in the repatriation point and administer immediate medical checks before the men go any further.

Overseas central processing center: The returnees will then be flown to central processing centers near the point of release by medical evacuation aircraft. Here, a complete

medical examination will be given. The time and degree of this medical care will vary with the individual cases. All men will be cleared before boarding aircraft for the States and final medical treatment in American military hospitals.

While at this center, each man will receive a specially prepared brochure on various matters including his family and financial information. Returnees will also get personal messages and family photographs and will be able to make a phone call to families.

Complete uniforms with up-to-date insignia and decorations will be on hand for each man, and tailors will be available to fit them.

A key event which will take place immediately following medical treatment will be an initial debriefing. This will be done by experienced interviewers who will obtain any information the returnees may have concerning remaining captured or missing-in-action (MIA) personnel before further processing activities confuse their minds.

Evacuation to the United States: After completion of all processing at the overseas center, each returnee will be transported home via specially equipped C-141 and C-9 aircraft. Each jet will offer the utmost in comfort and convenience for the men during the long trip. Each man will have a bunk and seat for the flight.

Service hospitals: Once on American soil, the liberated prisoners will be sent to military hospitals in close proximity to the homes of next of kin. This will not be done



POWs Home

when medical requirements dictate that they be sent to a hospital with special capabilities.

Family reunion: This anxiously awaited event will take place as soon as possible after a man's arrival at the hospital site. Families will be given transportation to the hospital and lodging at government expense. A special military escort will be available for each family at the hospital sites and keep them abreast of all processing procedures. Each family has been briefed ahead of time on all phases of HOMECOMING by the Department of Defense.

While in the hospital, further medical treatment will be administered until normal health and a state of well being are achieved for each individual.

The men will also be brought up to date in all fields such as current events, sports, fashion. One trend most noticeable by some of our returned POWs has been the widespread use of color television. Films, recordings, slide presentations and reading material will all be used to help bring the men back into perspective with the world as it is today.

Career counseling: As a final step in HOMECOMING, the Department of Defense will offer assistance to those men desiring it, in the planning of future vocational and career goals. The men will be free to pursue civilian careers or stay in the military.

Generous convalescent leaves will be given the men to let them adjust to normal life again and make their final career decisions. (ANF)

THEY CAME BACK

Since 1962, 64 American servicemen have come back from enemy prison camps either through escape, recovery or release. (Prior to cease-fire)

1968 saw more Americans returned to U.S. control than any other year. In that year, 21 were returned, 13 by escape.

No American prisoners have returned by escape since Sgt. Kenneth R. Gregory escaped from the Viet Cong May 30, 1969.

POWs-MIA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA*

Service	Missing	Captured	Total
Army	361	87	448
Navy	141	169	310
Marine Corps	110	26	136
Air Force	722	309	1031
Total	1334	591	1925

*As of January 25, 1973

"Homecoming" is the new name for the procedures to be followed in the return of prisoners of war and the accounting of men missing in action in Southeast Asia. The plan was formerly called EGRESS RECAP.



POW-MIA

Questions And Answers

The Department of Defense has prepared a Question-Answer sheet explaining its preparations for the release of prisoners of war (POWs) and the identification of men missing in action (MIA).

Some examples of the sheet, which has been distributed to all POW-MIA families, are:

Q: I am apprehensive about my first meeting with my husband/son. How should I behave? What topics should I discuss or avoid? Should I appear cheerful or sympathetic?

A: Act natural, relax and be yourself. Additional advice on individual cases will be available from appropriate service medical and casualty officers upon request.

Q: Should I bring the children?

A: This decision is a personal one and should be made individually on the part of each family. Children are entitled to travel to the medical facility in the United States at government expense.

Q: How much time will I be able to spend with him in the hospital? Will we have time alone?

A: The length and frequency of family visits in the hospital will depend on the medical needs of the returnee. Provisions will be made for private visits with his next of kin.

Q: How much time will a returnee have to decide if he wants to remain in the service?

A: A returnee will not be rushed into this decision. He may make it when he is ready: at the hospital, during or following convalescent leave. All possible assistance and counseling will be available to help him decide. Once he makes a decision, he will be provided further specialized guidance and assistance whether his choice is to remain in the service or to pursue a civilian career.

Q: How long will it be after the end of our involvement in Vietnam before the status of the MIAs is resolved?

A: This depends on the availability of information. When POWs are returned, it is expected that they will be able to give information about men still detained or missing. Analysis of this information alone may resolve an MIA case. The information will certainly assist in such identi-

fication efforts as negotiation, impartial inspections, site investigation and graves registration team employment.

Q: What evidence is required before a death finding can be made?

A: The secretary of each service determines a death either by conclusive evidence or a presumption of death. Conclusive evidence is when the service secretary is satisfied that all available evidence clearly establishes that a service member is dead. Presumption of death is when a service secretary decides that all information indicates a service member can no longer be reasonably presumed to be alive.

Q: If a determination of death is made, what are the benefits and entitlements of dependents?

A: Allotment—It is stopped. Dependents may retain allotment monies received prior to determination of death regardless of the interval between the date of actual death and the date of determination.

Six Months Death Gratuity—Based upon the rank at date of death determination. The maximum payment is \$3,000.

Unpaid Pay and Allowances—Paid to the person designated up to the date of determination.

Use of Base Facilities—Continues until a widow remarries and until a dependent child reaches an age at which he would no longer be considered a dependent.

Transportation of Dependents and Household Goods—Up to one year after determination. This can be extended on an individual basis by a service secretary.

Servicemen's Group Life Insurance—Paid on amount in effect at established date of death.

National Service Life Insurance—Paid on face amount of policy plus refund of all premiums paid for policy years subsequent to established date of death.

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation—Starts from date of death or last month for which full pay and allowance is received, whichever is later.

Social Security—Paid in a lump sum retroactive to established date of death, then monthly from the date of determination (ANF)



What's An Expert?

An expert usually knows “what’s happening” and “where it’s at.” The US Army Security Agency has such a thing—but a large part of this expert remaining an expert is up to you. And not doing your part could conceivably cost you a promotion, a choice assignment, or trigger some equally unthinkable misfortune.

EXPERT, Expanded Personnel Record Technique, is unique to the USASA as a personnel management system. Promotion, assignments and other personnel actions important to each member of the Agency are controlled through EXPERT, yet relatively few ASA people are aware of EXPERT and its importance to them.

To insure that EXPERT treats you right, you must insure that your records are accurate and up to date at all times.

A new awards program to encourage ASAers to become experts in EXPERT has been started. A DCSPER ASA Unit Evaluation Board will determine which units make the most significant improvements in their personnel data systems. A revolving trophy will be presented to the winners’ unit personnel office. You can help your unit win by inspecting your records during your birthday month to make sure they are correct. The error you detect or prevent may save you more than money.

The following questions and answers illustrate the functions of EXPERT and the personal role of each individual in insuring the accuracy of his EXPERT records.

• Do you know how enlisted assignments are made? From EXPERT. The Deputy Chief of Staff Management Information Systems (DCSMIS) provides monthly EXPERT reports such as the MOS inventory and the

Advanced Overseas Roster (AOR) from which most assignments are made.

• Do you know how unit strengths are determined? From EXPERT. Each month the DCSMIS provides the Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel (DCSPER) with a strength status report of all military personnel assigned to USASA.

• Do you know how Officer assignments and requisitions are monitored?

From EXPERT. The DCSMIS integrates authorization assignment and requisition information for the DCSPER and produces a series of reports from the Officer, Warrant Officer and Requisition System.

• Do you know how the USASA strength drawdown action is implemented?

From EXPERT. The DCSMIS has been producing one time reports based on criteria established by the DCSPER which determined personnel cuts to be imposed on agency units in order to meet the DA reductions in force.

• Do you know if your assignment preference is correct when you are overseas and how to insure that it is?

See your unit EXPERT clerk and see how it appears on your EXPERT Checklist. The DCSPER will use this information to make your assignment. This assignment should be submitted thru EXPERT not later than eight months before the date you are eligible to return from overseas (DEROS).

• How can you be sure your EXPERT record is accurate? All personnel are required to audit their EXPERT records during their birthday month. Additionally, the EXPERT clerk in your unit UPO can show you your record at any time and make necessary changes. EXPERT accuracy is your personal personnel responsibility.



CPT Lawrence R. Carr, commander, 408th ASA Det (Inf Bde) and 1SG Thomas Bomberg, the detachment first sergeant, show off the "Order of the Royal Palm Award."

A Unique Award

408th ASA Det (Inf Bde), Canal Zone—ASA in the Canal Zone is fast gaining the reputation of the neatest Army unit south of the border. For the third time in six months the USASADSC/408th ASA Det (Inf Bde) has been awarded the highly prized "Order of the Royal Palm." The award is made monthly by the Commander, Pacific Area Installation Command to the unit with the best kept area.

ZOT

7th RRFS, Thailand—When Ramasun Station's Mess Steward, Master Sergeant William E. Windham, recently queried Department of the Army, Office of Personnel Operations, Senior Enlisted Control Division, General Support Branch, on his assignment instructions, the resulting answer sowed the seeds of prodigious, introspective speculation among the entire Non-Commissioned Corps of the station.

OPO, more specifically Major John R. Riddell, apparently felt so bad about turning down MSG Windham's request for an assignment somewhere in Dixie that they promoted him to Sergeant Major Specialist in order to palliate and assuage their refusal. Among the questions the NCOs would now like to have answered are:

What stripes does a Sergeant Major Specialist wear?

Where does a Sergeant Major Specialist stand in the Chain of Command?

How much does a Sergeant Major Specialist make? What is his pay grade?

How many slots are there in the Army for a Sergeant Major Specialist? What are they?

What "bennies" accompany promotion to the grade of Sergeant Major Specialist?

While awaiting the answers to these and other questions, the Ramasun NCO Corps has gleefully awarded MAJ Riddell of OPO their own personal ZOT Award for Excellence. . . ZOT!

Football

509th Radio Research Group, RVN—The Military Police section of the 509th recently finished giving the Air Force lessons in the art of flag football. The MP's posted a regular season record of 12-1, plus a 18-2 overall record to capture the Tan Son Nhut Air Base Championship.



Members of the Military Police section of the 509th RR Gp. display their individual trophies after capturing the Tan Son Nhut Air Base Flag Football Championship.

Led by the 29 touchdown passes of Larry E. Fogg, caught collectively by Eugene Gerdes and Dennis Fithen, the "Pigs" put 232 points on the scoreboard while a stingy defense led by the front line of Robert "Sleazy" Smith, William "Bad Man" Thompson and Paul Betcher allowed a meager 57 points.

After winning the American Division the MP's entered the double elimination tournament for the base championship. They lost their first game of the tourney 20-18, but stormed through the loser's bracket to reach the finals. They defeated the 8th Aerial Port Squadron 8-0 to force the finals. In the playoff the MP team took an early lead in the first half and hung on to win the low-scoring game 6-2. A safety by the Aerial Porters late in the game gave them their only score. The game was characterized by see-saw drives up and down the field but the superior defenses of both teams kept the score close.



These "Left Foot" aircraft help the 156th Aviation Company to be a combat ready support unit.

When is a new company not a new company?

It's quite a change from Southeast Asia to southwest Texas, but the 156th USASA Aviation Company made the switch without a hitch, and then their troubles began.

The ASA fliers made the scene at Ft. Bliss, Texas, June 30, 1972. A few enlisted men and one warrant officer comprised the reactivated unit which had been inactivated at Can Tho RVN in April, 1972.

People began straggling in, but requisitions were difficult to fill in more ways than one. Captain Joseph Reed, Operations Officer and the S3 of the company said "I operated with a field table for a good month and a half, and had a typewriter for two months but couldn't use it, because we couldn't get a ribbon."

An everyday problem was being able to find a place to sit down and work. Even the security officer had this problem. He left for a weekend and came back to find his chair missing. It was first come, first served—but according to CPT Reed, "things are in great shape now."

Major Bernard F. Jones is the Commander of this unit which is to be a combat ready support unit. Being a special unit, the 156th reports directly to the Chief of Staff, USASA.

The 156th began their work at the

headquarters of the USASA Aviation (EW) Company, a sister unit through which most initial personnel arrived. They now occupy four buildings and presently have eight aircraft, including the new RU-21E "Left Foot" aircraft.

Members of the 156th learned to work with what they had from the very beginning. Three aircraft arrived before the mechanics, technicians and equipment needed to maintain them. The lucky maintenance officer, CW2 Jack D. Morgan, and his crew of one, kept things moving anyway. With only the tools from his personal tool box, plus those items and parts he could beg and borrow, Morgan was able to keep the aircraft flying during the initial period. His job was especially important, for the aircraft had to be kept in superior flying condition so pilots arriving during the first chaotic weeks could use the aircraft during orientation and flight standardization.

The first element of the 156th to become operational was the flight operations section. Once the aircraft were secured and ready to fly, the pilots could begin using them in a mission training status. Pilot training had to be brought up to date, and 30 percent of the pilots needed a full unit transition to the U-21. Unit

instructor pilots worked doubly hard during this time. Technical and administrative problems were tackled by all.

The numerous hours put in by CW2 John D. Jones, OIC of flight operations and his staff, CW2 Craig C. Laing and CW2 Richard Thompson, plus a clerk and that one tool box helped the 156th begin their mission training when the new aircraft arrived.

Arrival of the aircraft caused new complications. By now, the 156th was not surprised when they, upon receiving their new equipment, found most of the mission gear components unhooked and boxed up, resulting in a complicated jigsaw puzzle ready to be put together by enterprising 156th'ers.

One platoon is fully operational at the 156th and another should be operational in March. A third platoon will be formed in the near future to support an Airborne Radio Direction Finding (ARDF) training program at Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, and to support research and development programs of the Agency.

There seems to be a lot of good potential for the Agency's Aviation Program at Ft. Bliss, and the 156th should continue playing an important role.

Former Drug Abusers Tell Their Story

Although no one claims to have all the answers, the Army drug and alcohol abuse program at Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, searches intensively for each one. The following article reprinted from the Huachuca Scout tells the story of two visitors at the Huachuca House.

Max L. and Enrique P. are former drug abusers. Enrique started snorting heroin in his early teens, and by the time he was 15, was shooting up.

Max never went the heroin route, but for awhile was deeply involved in hallucinogens and has pushed drugs on a moderate scale. Both are now "clean," and both are interested in helping others break off drug use.

Their experiences and patterns knock down many of the preconceived notions about drug abuse which are prevalent.

For instance, Max didn't start with marijuana and work up to heavy stuff. Enrique went off heroin cold, came back to the drug, then tapered off and quit for good, all without any help.

Both agree that the influence of friends was a big factor in their drug use, but both point out that in other times, peer group pressure led to abuse of alcohol in much the same manner.

Max' scene

"It's just a different scene today," Max said. "If I had been born 20 years earlier, it would have been something else besides drugs, because drugs weren't the thing then."

Max's experience appears to differ in many aspects from the usual drug user's story.

He is an only child. His father is a salesman and his mother worked after he became a teenager. The family lived in a neighborhood in upstate New York which was becoming racially mixed.

"I was curious about drugs. They were all around me," Max recalled. "My friends said I ought to try them, but I didn't for a long time. First, I began dealing. It was just a friendly gesture to my friends. I'd buy drugs and then sell to them on a small scale."



Counselors and visitors chat in the relaxed atmosphere in the anteroom of the post's Huachuca House (drug and alcohol center). (US Army Photo by Joe Whetstone)

His first use of drugs came when he picked up a shipment on his way to a dance. Included in the stash was some LSD, which the seller touted as something new that was really great.

Max took the LSD for himself and used it on the way to the dance.

"My friends were very curious and asked me how it hit me. I was going strong by then, and the last thing I remember until after the dance was saying, 'Wow, you oughta see the things I'm seeing now'."

Max continued to use LSD and also took up marijuana, but quit both during basic training because "there wasn't enough time to get it on. When I had some free time, all I could think of was getting some sleep."

He went back to dealing and using drugs in advanced training, and even tried snorting heroin, but his suppliers, after a couple of rounds of that, cut off his supply.

"To a friend I can't do this," Max quoted his supplier as saying.

An assignment in Europe and utter boredom led Max to experiment with hashish, or "hash". When he came to Ft. Huachuca, he brought a large supply with him.

"At 18 to 20 cents a gram overseas,

I knew I had to buy, so I stocked up," Max revealed. "I guess everyone in drugs has dreams of being a big dealer and making lots of money, but my experience has been that it's just that—a dream."

"Big dealers have to have protection, and have to be in the rackets. Besides, big dealers are rarely users themselves. The big guys know they can't trust a drug freak—he's too unreliable."

Shortly after Max's arrival here he was busted for the first time.

"I had just been to Tucson and picked up some LSD, and went to the bowling alley to deliver it. A couple of dummies were sitting outside the bowling alley smoking grass right in plain sight, and a cab driver saw them and called the CID. The dummies split, but when I heard the cops come up and tried to run, they grabbed me. It was all a dumb accident."

After the bust and the ensuing hassle, Max quit dealing for some time but continued to use pot. However, he was a marked man, and soon was busted at the border for possession of marijuana.

He got five days in jail before he

A couple of dummies were sitting outside the bowling alley smoking grass right in plain sight, and a cab driver saw them and called the CID

got out on \$1,000 bond. This time, his parents found out about his drug use. They had never known before, he related.

"They were really hurt, and it finally dawned on me that this crap about drug abuse not hurting anyone but yourself was just that—a lot of crap," Max admitted.

He stopped all drug activity, but again was picked up, this time in connection with a big drug roundup that stemmed from an investigation that had been going on for some time.

"The bust was for something I did before I was picked up at the border, and this time it cost my parents \$2,000 to get me out on bail. Before I was sprung, I sat there with visions going through my head of spending forever in jail."

The turning point, Max said was when he met Mary, a 19-year-old local girl, and began dating her. One night she told him, "I dig drugs too, but can't you see the hassle? Can't you quit?"

The question startled him, because he had been telling himself he could quit anytime he wanted to. Now he began asking himself if he really could.

"I got involved with the post drug and alcohol program through an invitation from Dr. (Robert N.) Stotkin, the former head of the program. I found it was a true and honest program, with no crap, so I joined it and quit completely, except for one more try after a long time off.

Why did he try drugs again?

"For the same reason a lot of ex-smokers take another cigarette, or dry alcoholics take another drink—it was there, somebody offered it, and I wanted to see if it still zapped me. Luckily, I didn't get hooked again."

Max feels that many drug users don't even know why they use drugs. They just drift along with the feeling that drugs are nice, but a lot of hassle. Their whole day is wrapped around drugs—getting set up, using the drug, getting the effect, and then starting the whole cycle over again.

"That's the real harm in doing the so-called soft drugs," he concluded. "It's counter-productive. You don't get anything else accomplished, you don't think about anything else, nothing else really matters. It's a lack of direction, and a waste of your life."

Enrique's Story

Enrique, now 18, looks back on his drug use career and agreed.

"You start doing drugs to escape a problem, be it boredom, a bad family situation, or whatever. But the drugs just add to the problem, and you've got to come up sometime."

Enrique started right in on heroin when his parents began having difficulties. As a breakup neared, with drugs all around him and an older brother already shooting heroin, Enrique went the route, too.

Of course, using drugs did not solve his parents' problem. "But it helped me to ignore it."

Like Max, Enrique quit drugs during basic training, but went back on Horse later in his Army career. When a friend got busted for drug abuse he, too, began thinking about how a similar bust for him would hurt his family.

"I have always loved my family and felt close to them," Enrique said. "That helped me break away from drugs. Now I want to help others break away too."

Enrique feels a lack of purpose is behind most drug abuse.

"I tell my friends they are doing things backward when they go into drugs to escape a problem. The first thing to do, I think, is to decide what you want to accomplish in life—set some goals. Then you can decide if drugs—or anything else—helps you gain that goal.

"If you have no goals, you just drift from one thing to another doing whatever feels good. At that rate, you end up not having or getting anything worthwhile."

Post program: No con job

Max and Enrique both vouch for the fact that the Army drug and alcohol abuse program as operated at Ft. Huachuca is on the level.

"They don't con you here. They level. That's important. But more important, the program is not standing still. They are keeping the things that work, and discarding the things that don't work and looking for new solutions. Nobody claims to have all the answers."

Both men are now active in the drug prevention program, and both feel deeply that they are helping themselves as much as they are others.

Both say that the essential starting point for a successful program is a recognition by the user that he HAS a problem, and his willingness to seek help.

"It's very tough to do it alone, even though I did it. It's a lot easier with help," Enrique said.

Problems are made to be solved. At the post drug and alcohol center, building No. 85102 on Jeffords Street, they're working toward a solution. If you have a problem, why not go in, talk it over, and see if they can help?

By Zane Miskin

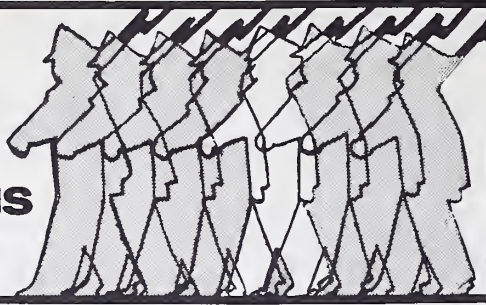


Helen Yabek, a social services assistant, is one of the counselors at the post drug and alcohol center. Helen is from New York City where she worked at the Downstate Medical Center for three years. She is the wife of Dr. Steven Yabek, assigned to Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital. (US Army Photo by Joe Whetstone)

THE

Missed

PERSONS
BUREAU



The Missed Persons column is borrowing the "we try harder" slogan from a well-known business concern and promises to try a little harder to keep our fans in touch with each other.

We looked into the dusty closets and behind closed doors to bring you this month's short parade of names.

SFC **Loren Villa**, who retired in Morro Bay, CA, over a year ago, recently sent us some interesting news.

Some folks are sick of traveling after doing so for so many years in the Army—but Loren has purchased a nomad trailer and lives the life of a nomad traveling into the Sierras for a few weeks and then back to Morro Bay "to clean up and get ready for the next trip." Happy trails to you, Loren.

CW2 **Kenneth Donnelly**, apparently a lover of the sea, lives in the sail-

ing town of Annapolis, MD. When not dreaming of boats and whales, he works in Baltimore for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Panama Canal Zone is the new home of LTC **William E. Muir**. Between long weekend junkets in the Pacific on his new sailboat, *The Millstream*, he manages to squeeze in a full work week with the Panama Canal Company. The former Commander of ASA Southern Command, and his wife Emma, (a former ASA civilian employee) can be contacted through PO Box 552, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.

Maybe the grass *is* greener on the other side. Former Hallmark Associate Editor **Dennis Moloney** has left the East Coast for San Francisco, CA, and is enjoying the life of an insurance salesman. Hope the West Coast brings you lots of fun, Dennis.

STAMP OUT WORRY!



When was the last time you wrote a letter home? A week ago? A month? The longer you delay, the more the worry mounts at home. Take a minute or two now to drop a line to your loved ones. It may save you the embarrassment of giving an official explanation after your commander receives a query from your home.

Science & Medicine

Nonsmokers not Defenseless

Nonsmokers are learning how to defend themselves.

Remember just a few years ago when airlines passed out courtesy cigarettes? No longer. Today they're setting up non-smoking areas for complaining customers.

Cigarette smoke is more than an annoyance to nonsmokers. It can cause physiological distress in healthy individuals as well as in those with asthma and other respiratory illnesses. New research indicates, in fact, that the nonsmoker is affected by cigarette smoke in much the same damaging

way as the smoker himself.

Recent experiments at Texas A & M University and elsewhere indicate that even 30 minutes in a smoke-filled environment significantly increases the nonsmoker's heart rate, blood pressure, and the amount of carbon monoxide in his blood.

A team of researchers at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center reported that smoke drifting from the burning ends of cigarettes, cigars, and pipes carries with it more cadmium, a metal poisonous to man, than the smoke inhaled by the smoker through the unlit end of the cigarette. Large doses of cadmium can cause acute poisoning in man. In lower doses, it has been implicated in hyper-

tension, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema.

Still another research team at Wayne State University in Detroit, found that acute illnesses, mostly respiratory, were twice as prevalent among young children whose parents smoked at home than among those whose parents never smoked in the home. Some of the differences were attributed to the negative effects of the surrounding smoke.

Your Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association urges nonsmokers to speak up and say "Yes, I do mind if you smoke." Defend yourself. It's a matter of life and breath. *Yours.* (AFPS)

The Living and the Dead—Which are You?

Sometimes being subtle and giving advice at the same time just won't work. This editorial from the Diogenes, Sinop, Turkey, takes the opposite route.

Aristotle was once asked how much educated men were superior to the uneducated. He replied, "As much as the living are to the dead." It is a valid point, and one that is not to be taken lightly.

Lord Brougham, in a speech before the House of Commons in 1828, uttered these words which have served as a guidepost for the value of freedom in a democracy ever since: "Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave." Paired with Goethe's "There is nothing more frightening than active ignorance," one can begin to appreciate the concept.

Any day that you as an individual fail to learn something is a day wasted. Any opportunity that you pass by is a chance gone by to better yourself. There is only one factor in education. One must want it. Too often the fact that we need an education is not enough impetus to make us want it.

It is obvious that in today's highly technical world only the educated man is going to succeed. It is further evident that only the ambitious man is going to be educated. To an ambitious man, opportunity is the key. To the man who lacks ambition opportunity alone is not enough. That individual must be motivated.

The question that concerns us is how to motivate the disinterested. On post, the opportunity exists. But the answer to motivation is not so simple. The success of any education program on a military post depends mainly on command support. Every man in the command must get behind the program and do all within his power to insure its success. This means allowing interested people the necessary time off to attend classes. It means encouraging the men beneath you to take part, often by setting an example. It means making participation by the men valuable to them. To be sure, education is a valuable commodity in any terms, but greater emphasis must be placed upon its role in the armed forces. There is some-

thing vitally wrong with a promotion poll evaluation system that makes a man with two years of college training equal to a man who has earned a Ph.D. An overhaul of the point system is of a priority nature. This does not negate in any way the priceless value of the learning to the student, but it does offer him a more tangible goal for educational experiences gained through the military or acquired while on active duty.

The individual must be made aware of the problems of finding work in the civilian world without adequate technical training or education. Training lectures should be utilized to impress upon the soldier the need for learning, both in the military and in the civilian job market. Too often, training lectures stress civilian unemployment problems merely to emphasize reenlistment. The emphasis would be better placed on education.

There is no reason why every man in the armed forces cannot attain at least the equivalency of two years of college training. GED and College Level Examination Programs (CLEP) make the task immeasurably easier. Able individuals can apply for the degree completion program and attain a baccalaureate degree while still on active duty. But again, the choice is up to the individual. He must want to better himself. It is the command's responsibility to see that the man does want to improve himself. It requires active support at all levels, not merely lip service. A modern volunteer army can succeed only if educational levels are maintained and improved. It is up to you. If you have not attained at least two years of college yourself, do so . . . now. Encourage the men you supervise to do so also. If you have two years of college, check into the degree completion program. It will go a long way toward making the Army what it should be and the nation as well. A strong democracy and a free nation are vitally dependent upon an educated people. As Americans we owe it to ourselves if to no one else to achieve all that is within our power to achieve.

Ideas and Opinions

"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."

FLARE

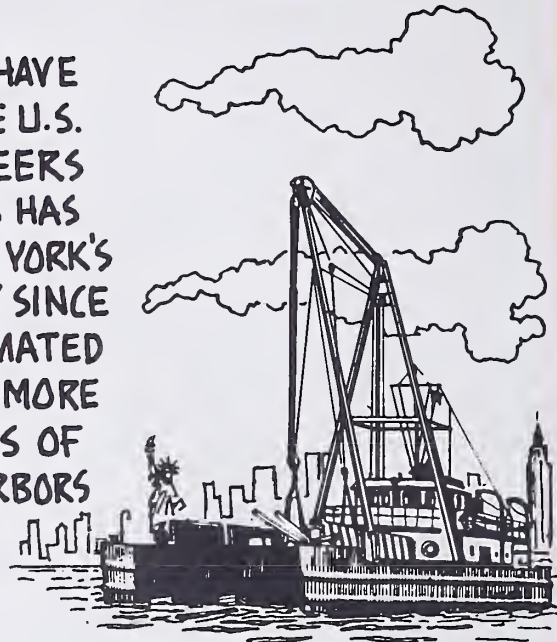
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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Our Army

ECOLOGY PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN PURSUED BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SINCE 1915. THE CORPS HAS BEEN CLEANING UP NEW YORK'S HARBOR CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT TIME. IT IS ESTIMATED THEY HAVE REMOVED MORE THAN 20 MILLION TONS OF DEBRIS FROM THE HARBOR'S WATERWAYS.



THE WORLD'S SUSTAINED HELICOPTER ALTITUDE RECORD HAS BEEN CLAIMED BY THE ARMY FOR ITS CH 54B "FLYING CRANE." THE ARMY'S WORK CHOPPER REACHED A RECORD ALTITUDE OF 36,711 FEET IN 1971, BEATING FRANCE'S ALOUETTE HELICOPTER RECORD OF 36,037 FEET SET IN 1958

COLLEGE TUITION COSTS HAVE SOARED, BUT TODAY'S SERVICEMAN AND WOMAN CAN ATTEND COLLEGE DURING OFF-DUTY HOURS AND THE ARMY WILL ASSIST IN PAYING TUITION COSTS.

